

The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

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By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

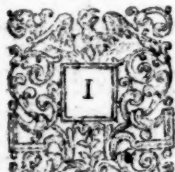
SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1732.

PEDANTRY, as the Spectator formerly observ'd, is not confined to Learning only, tho' it is commonly understood in that Sense. The affected Fop, who ridicules the Collegiate, is Himself as proper an Object of Satire; nor can the justest Pursuit, or the most laudable Profession, if carry'd to Excess, shield a Man from the Imputation of this Folly. But of all Sorts of Pedantry there is one, which, in my Opinion, far transcends the rest, both as to the Absurdities it leads Men into, and the pernicious Effects it often produces. I mean the Pedantry of Politicks; which discovers it self, like other Kinds of Pedantry, in a vain and formal Ostentation of Knowledge, without any real Foundation; but as the Schooltick Pedant can only make Himself ridiculous by an outward Shew and Grimace of Learning, the political Pedant runs the Hazard of ruining his Country, by an Affectation of shewing his Parts; for Treaties and Negotiations, in which the Interest of a whole People are concerned, are not to be trifled with like meer Points of Speculation, or Systems of Philosophy.

The Freedom of our Constitution, and the true Interest of this Nation, are Points so obvious and intelligible, that a Man of the plainest Understanding may make Himself a tolerable Master of them with a little Application and an honest Disposition; yet what exorbitant Merit have some Men arrogated to Themselves from a little superficial Knowledge of these Affairs; and what infinite Mischief have They sometimes brought upon their Country by a dogmatical Adherence to their own narrow System?—From a Want of true Knowledge, and Sagacity to discover real Dangers, They are continually alarming the Publick with fictitious, or imaginary ones; and, like Men blind Horses, are apt to fluster at every Object, which appears a little odd, or uncommon. This Spirit of political Pedantry hath been carried to an extravagant Height in former Reigns; and, to speak very moderately, seems to have lost no Ground amongst us, of late. One Instance, at least, to what a Pitch of Absurdity it can lead even sober and experienced Persons, in private Life, may be seen in the following Letter, which was written a Month or two ago, as appears by the Contents, though it happened not to reach my Hands till last Week. However, the Novelty and Curiosity of the Matter contained in it will, I believe, sufficiently recommend it to the Reader, though the Occasion of it is somewhat antiquated and may, perhaps, be almost forgotten. I have therefore ordered my Bookeller to print it.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

SIR,



HAVE for several Years past spent most of my Time in the Country, which I had formerly the Honour of representing in Parliament, and did my Duty there to the utmost of my Power; but having had little Money to spare, since the Year 1720, and less Inclination to be led by any Man, it hath neither been for my own Interest, nor any Body's else, to be at the Expence of getting into the House. Yet, though I trouble myself but little with any Thing, besides my farming Affairs, I come up to London now and then to see my old Acquaintance, enquire how Matters go, and divert my self with the Amusements of the Town.

This brought me up, last Week, upon a Friend's having written me Word that some Muck of Bononcini was to be perform'd at the Opera House, of which He knew I was a great Admirer; but being very much disappointed at the Performance, I went afterwards to pass the Evening with some of my Acquaintance, who were Lovers of Music as well as my self, in order to get some Information about it. I found the Discourse had turn'd upon this Subject, before I came in, and was immediately refused, as soon as I mentioned my Disappointment. The Company happen'd to be mixt, being compos'd of Gentlemen and Ladies, partly old and partly young, which naturally occasioned a Diversity of Opinions. Some regretted the Loss of the Entertainment, and others were concerned for Bononcini. A very pretty Lady, whose Features were quite distorted at the very mention of his Name, cry'd out that though she could not live without Muck, she had rather never hear a Tune than that any of his composing should be perform'd, or meet with Success; and, for her Part, she was very glad the Creature had met with such a Mortification. Upon This, several Stories were told for and against the two late famous Antagonists, and the Conversation was kept up, for some Time, with a good deal of Warmth. At last, one of the Company had the Curiosity to ask what might have been the Occasion that the Serenata was not continued; to which another

made Answer that it fell out chiefly by the Means of Strada's Husband, who would not suffer his Wife to sing in it; upon which He took out of his Pocket the Daily Post of June 9, and read an Advertisement, which that Gentleman had caus'd to be inserted there, in the following remarkable Style:

"Whereas Signor Bononcini intends, after the Serenata, compos'd by Mr. Handel, hath been perform'd, to have one of his own at the Opera House, and hath desired Signora Strada to sing in that Entertainment; AURELIO DEL PO, Husband of the said Signora Strada, thinks it incumbent on Him to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that He shall ever think Himself happy in every Opportunity, wherein He can have the Honour to contribute to their Satisfaction; but, with Respect to this particular Request of Signor Bononcini, He hopes He shall be permitted to decline complying with it, for Reasons best known to the said Aurelio del Po and his Wife; and therefore the said Aurelio del Po flatters Himself that the Nobility and Gentry will esteem This a sufficient Cause for his Non-Compliance with Signor Bononcini's Desire, and likewise judge it to be a proper Answer to whatever the Enemies of the said Aurelio del Po may object against Him, or his Wife, upon this Occasion.

A fat, elderly Gentleman, who had not, till then mix'd in the Discourse, immediately started up with some Emotion. How is This, Sir, says He? Pray, shall I trouble you to read that Paragraph once more?—The other Gentlemen, with the Leave of the Company, very readily comply'd. Whilst He was reading, I observ'd the fat Gentleman shake his Head several Times and clap his Hand upon his Knee with great Vehemence, repeating almost at every Word, Observe! ay, pray observe, Gentlemen! As soon as it was ended, Good God! said He, When shall I see this poor Country free from such Practices?—Why, They are simple enough, reply'd the other; and, for my Part, I think some Bo's ought to apply to this Aurelio del Po, not to put a Stop to the publick Diversion, in order to gratify his own private Whims, or Resentments—Apply to Him; said the fat Gentleman! Why do you know who He is?—Know who He is, cry'd the other a little peevishly, why does not the Advertisement tell you that He is Strada's Husband?—What! Aurelio del Po (reply'd the fat Gentleman) Strada's Husband, a singing Woman's Husband? Lord, Sir, where was your Attention? Pray observe the Words, and the Manner, in which this Paragraph is drawn up—He thinks it incumbent upon Him to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry (Dont you mark the Pompousness of the Style; that He shall ever think Himself happy in every Opportunity, wherein He can have the Honour to contribute to their Satisfaction; (pray observe how artfully He introduces it!) but hopes He shall be permitted to decline complying with this Request of Bononcini, for REASONS BEST KNOWN TO the said Aurelio del Po and his Wife; What Dignity! What Authority discovers itself in every Line? Does This sound like the Style of a poor Italian, who lets out his Wife to sing for Hire? No, Sir, you cannot certainly be in Earnest—I suppose you are not, Sir, reply'd the other; but I wish I could understand your Meaning; for I don't take the Joke a Bit.—The Joke, Sir, reply'd the elderly Gentleman warmly! I don't know what Reason you may have for turning it into a Joke; but I am in very good Earnest. I suppose you could make me believe that it is really Strada's Husband. You would have it pass for a very innocent Advertisement. No Libel, I warrant you; no Attempt against the Government!—Ay, to be sure! (interrupted an old Lady hastily) as if every Body did not know who was meant by Aurelio del Po; but He should have cloak'd it better, if He design'd it should pass. Every Body knows whose Name begins with a P. and every Body knows that it is pronounced in the Beginning like those two Letters P. O. What! I suppose We shall hear, by and by, that Mr. P. is no Enemy to his Country; though all the World knows that He is for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act; for Penionary Parliaments; for arbitrary Power in the Crown; for Corruption and Taxes; for a general Raffle, a standing Army, and all the bad Things one can possibly think of.—Here I took the Liberty of interrupting the old Lady a little, and desired to know from whom she received this Information, which I apprehended to be the very Reverse of that Gentleman's Character.—How, Sir, said she, how We not the Blessing of a Whig Ministry; and are not the Whig Principles directly opposite to such Measures? No doubt of it, Madam, said I; but how does This prove that Mr. P. is for them?—Lord, Sir, reply'd the Lady, nothing can be plainer; for if He opposes a Whig Ministry, must not He of Course be for every Thing, that is contrary to Whig Principles?

—The fat, elderly Gentleman seem'd to frown at This, and sav'd me the Trouble of any Reply. Madam, said He, your Zeal hath led you into some Mistakes as to my Meaning. Mr. P. must, no doubt, have some Concern in this Affair, because it is a vile Thing and against the Government; but I am able to trace it farther still, and will undertake to prove that nobody could pen this Advertisement but the PRETENDER Himself. Upon This, half the Company burst into a loud Laugh; but my Astonishment prevail'd over my risible Faculty. I kept my Eyes fixt on the elderly Gentleman, who, without altering his Countenance, continued; Ay, ay, you may laugh, Gentlemen and Ladies; but it is evident to me that this Aurelio—Why, did you never hear of Marcus Aurelius, the famous Statue on Horseback; and what, I pray, is a Man on Horseback but a CHEVALIER? Now, We all know who the Chevalier is, and—Ay, 'tis plain (cry'd a sober Fellow, who sat musing all the while in a Corner) 'tis very plain that AURELIO STANDS for the PRETENDER, PO for the POPE, and DEL for the DEVIL. Heaven shield us from such Advertisements!—I don't know (reply'd a young Lady, who sat near me) what Reason the Devil may have for expressing so much Kindness to this Nation; but I am sure the Pope and the Pretender have very little.—Well, (quoth the elderly Gentleman) say what you will, They are obliged, at least, to some People, for screening their Design; but does not every Word shew it? Who could write with that Elegance, that Art, which I observ'd to you, but the Pretender? Who could assume so much Dignity and Majesty but one, who calls Himself a Monarch.—For Reasons best known to the said Aurelio del Po and his Wife!—Is not This the Style of a King and his Ministers? When vast Sums of Money have been granted, in former Times, by the Wisdom of Parliament, hath it not been for Reasons best known to the King and his Ministers? When the Liberty of the People hath been given up into their Hands, at certain Seasons, hath it not been for Reasons best known to the King and his Ministers? When Votes of Credit have been desired, which have so often saved this Nation from Ruin; when naval Armaments have been fitted out at a vast Expence, without any apparent Necessity; at that Times when foreign Fleets have been destroyed, without any Declaration of War, or legal Orders for so doing; and when our own have suffer'd infinite Damages and Injuries, without any Power of redressing Themselves; when various Treaties and Alliances have been made within a short Space of Time, not altogether consistent with each other, or seemingly agreeable to the Interest of the Nation; have not all these Things, I say, been done for Reasons best known to the King and his Ministers? Hath not that sacred Stamp been often thought sufficient to induce the publick Approbation? And would an Italian, would a singing Woman's Husband presume to make Use of such a Style, or have the Impudence to offer Terms, in this Manner, to the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain? No, no, it must be the Pretender, who hath endeavour'd to impose upon the Nation, under this Disguise, and to open a Correspondence with the Royal Academy of Muck.—Why, I now now I never should have guess'd This; (said the warm Lady) and yet how plain it is, now you, Sir, have found it out? What an happy Thing it is to be Master of so much Penetration?—The Gentleman hath prov'd it by many undeniable Arguments, said another Person with a Sncer; but there is one farther Argument, continued He, that occurs to me and must, I think, confirm every Body in the Belief of this infamous Design. I mean that Part of the Advertisement, where the Person, who calls Himself Strada's Husband, makes his Acknowledgments to the Nobility and Gentry, without so much as once mentioning the COURT, as a Man, who was really in the Character He personates, would certainly have done; such Persons always depending very much upon the Bounty and Generosity of Princes. This, I say, is a plain Proof that it must be the Pretender. Besides, I should be glad to know who are the ENEMIES of this Aurelio del Po and his Wife, mentioned in the Advertisement. For my Part, I never heard of any, nor even of his Name, before it was signaliz'd in this Manner; but we all know that the Pretender hath Millions of Enemies in this Nation.—Ay, ay, the Thing is plain, reply'd the same elderly Person, and if People won't see Plots till they feel Them, I can't help it; but it is plain that They only pretend not to see Them, because They wish them Success.

Here He lost all Temper; call'd every Body in the Room Jacobites, who did not agree with Him, and having quite spoil'd the Conversation, I took an Opportunity of withdrawing, very little satisfi'd with my Visit, and less with my Journey to Town, which I found to much alter'd for the worse, since I was bid in it.

I send you this Account, Mr. D'Anvers, and leave it

to your Judgment how to expose such a strange Way of forcing Contrivances; for I am really afraid, if this Practice continues, that I shall be charg'd, in a little Time, with a Design of introducing the famous *Constitution unicuique*, if I do but write a Letter to my Salesman about sending up my *Bulls* to Market.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Paris, Aug. 13. By Letters from *Marseilles* of the 2d Instant we learn, that a Ship is arrived there from the *Coast of Barbary*, with Advice, that a considerable Body of Troops detach'd by the General de Montemar to attack the Infidels in the Mountains, fell into an Ambuscade, where the Spaniards had 400 kill'd on the Spot, amongst others the Duke de St. Blas, with several Officers of Distinction; the rest were obliged to retire in all Haste. However the General was preparing to attack them again, and a Convoy was expected daily from *Alicant* of 20 Ships, laden with Ammunition and other Provisions.

The Republick of *Holland* makes a great Noise about the Privileges lately granted by the King of *Spain* to the new elected Company at *Cadiz*, to trade to the *Philippine* Islands, and has already engaged the Kings of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Portugal*, to make Representations thereon to his Catholick Majesty, by their respective Ministers at *Seville*, and would gladly form a League with those three Powers, in Case their Representations fail of Success, to compel his Catholick Majesty to suppress the said Company; but it is not very probable the Powers above-mentioned will carry Matters so high in their Behalf, since his Majesty may do what he thinks proper in his own Dominions.

Amsterdam, Aug. 15. Letters from *Alicant* of the 23d inst say, that on the 16th they had an Account of a smart Engagement between the Moors and Spaniards, wherein the latter lost 130 Soldiers, the former near 600. Those from *Marseilles* of the 4th Instant confirm the same, by the Report of a Vessel which left *Alicant* on the 23d inst, with this Difference, that the Moors having surpriz'd the Spanish Camp by Night, kill'd 300 of the Spot, and that the Duke de St. Blas, Grandee of *Spain*, and Colonel of the Regiment of *Belgia* Dragoons, was unfortunately in the Number. These Letters add, that the Spaniards have already discharged about 200 Transports, amongst which are many English Vessels.

LONDON, August 12.

We hear the Earl of Albemarle arrived the 20th of last Month, N. S. at *Seville*, after a dangerous Passage at Sea; and the next Day his Lordship was presented to their Catholick Majesties, the Prince and Princess of *Asturias*, and the rest of the Royal Family, and met with a gracious Reception; and on the 26th his Lordship set out by Land for *Gibraltar* with necessary Passports.

At the Assizes at *Maidstone*, for the County of *Kent*, before the Lord Chief Justice Raymond and Mr. Baron Carter, Richard Mercer and Robert Squire received Sentence of Death.

At the said Assizes Richard Groves, William Deering, and John Woodin, Smugglers, were try'd for the Murder of Richard Hill, a Custom-house Officer, on the 27th of March last, at *St. Margarets-Bay*, near *Deal*, and were acquitted; but were found guilty on a second Indictment, for Smuggling, and ordered to be transported for seven Years. The Person who committed the said Murder, is gone to *Boulogne* in *France*, and is outlaw'd. Another of the said Gang, who kept an Alehouse upon the Road, and supply'd them with Fire-Arms, was also try'd and found guilty, and fined 20 Marks, to suffer two Years Imprisonment, and to give Security for his good Behaviour.

At the Assizes at *Stafford* two Men were condemn'd for Burglary, and both ordered for Execution. A Woman was try'd for the Murder of her Bastard Child, and acquitted.

They write from *Dublin*, that several Vessels have lately arrived there with Coals from *Ballycastle* Colliery, where they have finished another Level, which giving Air and Communication to the other Works, renders an Opportunity of raising greater Quantities of Coals. The Government of *Ireland* generously gave the Proprietors 6000 l. to encourage the Undertaking, which having been justly apply'd in the Works, has had its desired Effect.

Tuesday the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company received the agreeable News of the safe Arrival of their Ships *George* and *Drake*, from *Fort St. George*, at *Pennance*, which Place they left on the 11th of February last. They bring an Account that the *London*, Capt. *Boote*, and the *Dawson*, Captain *Steward*, from the same Place, coming round the Cape, had met with bad Weather, inasmuch that the *London* sprung her Main-mast, and the *Dawson* her Bolt-sprit and Fore-mast, and were forced into the Cape to refit. These Ships parted Company with the *Strecham* on the 23d of June, and with the *Ockham* on the 24th, so that they are hourly expected.

It is written from *Malacca* of the 28th of May, that a Snow of the South Sea Company's was arrived there from *La Vera Cruz*, and another from *Porto Bello*; that by the latter they learned, that the *Fuerre* Man of War was sailed from *Porto Bello* for *Carthagena* and *Cadiz*, with Treasure, and that the Commerce of *Peru* had not yet almost all the European Goods at *Panama*.

Yesterday last night Mr. Crawford was apprehended at

his Chambers in the Temple, by one of his Majesty's Messengers assisted by a File of Musketeers, being suspected to be the Author of one of *Fog's* Journals, relating to King *William*; for which the Printer and Publisher have had Informations filed against them; the next Day he was examined at the Cockpit, and we hear he is since admitted to Bail.

On Wednesday was held a General Court of the East-India Company, when the State of their Affairs were laid before them, and their Proceedings against Mr. Naish, the Company's chief Supercargo, who resided a Year in *China*, relating to the Purchase of Tea and a great Quantity of Gold brought from *China*; after many Debates it was resolved that the General Court approve of the Proceedings against Mr. Naish, and recommends to the Court of Directors the effectual and vigorous Prosecution thereof; and that They, by no Application from Him, or any in his Behalf do come to any Composition or Agreement with Him, without the Approbation of a General Court. Debates arose likewise upon the Necessity of reducing the Dividend on Stock to three per Cent. for the half Year; but it was resolved to postpone the Determination of that Affair to the Quarterly General Court in December next; by Reason of the Company's Sales in September. The Court of Directors were empowered at the same Time to receive any Scheme relating to the Reduction of the Interest on their Bonds.

Wednesday Daniel Tipping, condemned last Sessions at the Old Bailey, and who was reprieved for fourteen Days, was executed at *Tyburn*.

Rob. and Com. On Saturday last Viner White and John Vaughan (two more of the young Street-Robbers) were committed to Newgate by Thomas Robe, Esq; charged on the Oath of William Booth, for being concerned with him; Charles Patrick and William Meads (now in Newgate) for assaulting and robbing the Rev. Mr. James Smith, of *Kentish Town*, on the Highway, near the Town, putting him in Fear, and taking from him three Half Guineas, three Shillings, some Halfpence, a Silver Snuff Box, and other Things of small Value.—Last Week Mr. Courteville, a Wine-Merchant in *Berry-street*, St. James's, was robb'd on the Road to *Edgworth* of a considerable Sum of Money, together with a Pocket-Book, and all his Papers, by a single Highwayman well mounted and in brown Cloaths liad with a green Shagreen.—Thursday last night as one Mr. Harms, a Taylor in *Grays-Inn* Passage, was carrying a new Coat and Breeches to *Clapham*, just beyond the Half-way House he saw a Man and two Women, whom he suspected, was going to turn back, but they call'd to him, and told him he need not be afraid, for nobody would hurt him; but when he came up to them, the Man told him he should pay for his Fear, and robbed him of the Cloaths, his Money, Hat, Wig, Shoes and Buckles.

Dead. On Saturday last died of the Gout, at the Bath, the Hon. Charles Rofs, Esq; General of the Horse, Colonel of the Royal Irish or Inskilling Regiment of Dragoons, and Knight of the Shire of *Rofs* in *North Britain*.—Tuesday Morning died suddenly at *Colnbrook* Mr. Goodwin, formerly an eminent West-India Merchant of this City, having left a plentiful Estate to his Grandson, now at *Oxford*.—On Sunday in the Evening died at his Seat near *Guilford* in *Surrey*, James Langham, Esq; Thursday South Sea Stock was 104 a half. South Sea Annuity 111 1 qr. Bank 150. India 160.

Some Account of the Designs of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of GEORGIA in AMERICA.

IN AMERICA there are fertile Lands sufficient to subsist all the useless Poor in England, and distressed Protestants in Europe; yet Thousands starve for Want of mere Subsistence. The Distance makes it difficult to get thither. The same Want, that renders Men useless here, prevents their paying their Passage; and if others pay it for them, they become Servants, or rather Slaves for Years to those, who have defrayed that Charge. Therefore Money for Passage is necessary, but is not the only Want; for if the People were set down in America, and the Land before them, they must cut down Trees, build Houses, fortify Towns, dig and sow the Land before they can get in a Harvest, and 'till then they must be provided with Food, and kept together, that they may be assistant to each other for their mutual Support and Protection.

The Romans effected the sending forth of Colonies amongst their noblest Works; they observed that Rome, as she increased in Power and Empire, drew together such a Conflux of People from all Parts, that she found herself overburthened with their Number, and the Government brought under an Incapacity to provide for them, or keep them in Order. Necessity, the Mother of Invention, suggested to them an Expedient, which at once gave Ease to the Capital, and increased the Wealth and Number of industrious Citizens, by lessening the useless and unruly Multitude; and by planting them in Colonies on the Frontiers of their Empire gave a new Strength to the whole; and this they looked upon to be so considerable a Service to the Commonwealth, that they created peculiar Officers for the Establishment of such Colonies, and the Expense was defrayed out of the publick Treasury.

From the His MAJESTY Having taken into his Consideration the miserable Circumstances of many of his own poor Subjects, ready to perish for Want; as likewise the Distresses of many Foreigners, who would take Refuge here from Persecution; and having a princely Regard to the great Danger the Southern Frontiers of *South-Carolina* are exposed to, by Reason of the small Number of white Inhabitants there, hath out of his fatherly Compassion towards his Subjects been graciously pleased to grant a Charter for incorporating a Number of Gentlemen by the Name of THE TRUSTEES FOR ESTABLISHING THE COLONY OF GEORGIA IN AMERICA. They are empowered to collect Benefactions, and lay them out in Clothing, Arming, Sending over, and supporting Colonies of the Poor, whether Subjects or Foreigners in *GEORGIA*. And his Majesty further grants all his Lands between the Rivers *Savannah* and *Altamaha*, which he erects into a Province by the Name of *GEORGIA*, unto the Trustees in Trust for the Poor, and for the better Support of the Colony. At the Desire of the Gentlemen there are Clauses in the Charter restraining them and their Successors from receiving any Salary, Fee, Perquisite, or Profit whatsoever by or from this Undertaking; and also from receiving any Grant of Lands within the said District to themselves, or in Trust for them. There are farther Clauses granting to the Trustees, proper Powers for establishing and governing the Colony, and Liberty of Conscience to all, who shall settle there.

The Trustees intend to relieve such unfortunate Persons as cannot subsist here, and establish them in an orderly Manner, so as to form a well regulated Town. As far as their Fund goes they will defray the Charge of their Passage to *GEORGIA*; give them Necessaries, Cattle, Land and Subsistence, till such Time as they can build their Houses, and clear some of their Land. They rely for Success, first upon the Goodness of Providence, next upon the compassionate Disposition of the People of England; and they doubt not, that much will be spared from Luxury, and superfluous Expenses by generous Tempers, when such an Opportunity is offered them by the giving of Twenty Pounds to provide for a Man or Woman, or ten Pounds a Child for ever.

In Order to prevent the Benefactions given to this Purpose from ever being misapplied, and to keep up, as far as human Precaution can, the Spirit of Disinterestedness, the Trustees have established the following Method. That each Benefactor may know that what he has contributed is safely lodged, and justly accounted for, all Money given will be deposited in the Bank of England, and Entries made of every Benefaction, in a Book to be kept for that Purpose, by the Trustees, with the Benefactors Names, or, if concealed, the Names of those, by whose Hands they sent their Money. There are to be annual Accounts of the Money receiv'd, and how the same has been disposed of, laid before the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and the Lord Chief Bar of the Exchequer, or two of them, and printed Copies of the said Accounts will be transmitted to every considerable Benefactor.

By such a Colony many Families, who would otherwise starve, will be provided for, and made Masters of Houses and Lands; the People in *Great-Britain*, to whom these necessitous Families were a Burthen, will be relieved; Numbers of Manufacturers will be here employed for supplying them with Cloaths, working Tools, and other Necessaries; and by giving Refuge to the distressed Salt-burgers and other persecuted Protestants, the Power of Britain, as a Reward for its Hospitality, will be increased by the Addition of so many religious and industrious Subjects.

The Colony of *GEORGIA*, lying about the same Latitude with Part of *China*, *Peria*, *Palestine*, and the *Maderas*, it is highly probable, that when hereafter it shall be well peopled, and rightly cultivated, England may be supplied from thence with raw Silk, Wine, Oil, Dyes, Drugs, and many other Materials for Manufactures, which she is obliged to purchase from Southern Countries. As Towns are established, and grow populous along the Rivers *Savannah* and *Altamaha*, they will make such a Barrier as will render the Southern Frontier of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, safe from Indian and other Enemies.

All human Affairs are so subject to Chance that there is no answering for Events; yet from Reason and the Nature of Things it may be concluded, that the Riches, and also the Number of Inhabitants in *Great-Britain* will be increased by importing at a cheap Rate from this new Colony the Materials requisite for carrying on in Britain several Manufactures: For our Manufacturers will be encouraged to marry and multiply, when they find themselves in Circumstances to provide for their Families, which must necessarily be the happy Effect of the Increase and Cheapness of the Materials of those Manufactures, which at present we purchase with our Money from foreign Countries at dear Rates; and also many People will find Employment here, on Account of such farther Demands by the People of this Colony for those Manufactures, which are made from the Produce of our own Country, and, as has been justly observ'd, the People will always abound, where there is full Employment for them.

Christianity will be extended by the Execution of this Design; since the good Discipline established by the Society will reform the Manners of those miserable Objects, who shall be by them supplied; and the Example of a whole